[Continued from first page.] bid adieu to the custom-houses, and turn my attention for a few moments to their inmates. An appropriation was originally made o \$30,000, to build a custom-house in Charles ton, South Carolina. Between the time when the original appropriation was made and the close of the Thirty-fourth Congress, \$1,670,000 in additional appropriations had been made, from time to time, towards the completion of the building. Last session, the Senate passed a bill appropriating \$250,000 more to continue the work. The appropriation was twice voted down by the House, but was finally passed through, under a report from a con committee, reducing the amount to \$200,000. That money, we are told, is all gone. The \$30,000 is all gone; the \$1,670,000 is all are called upon for more. And, strange to say, the Committee of Ways and Means have heeded that call, and have, this session, reported a bill appropriating \$200,000 more to continue the work, or, more properly speaking, to feed hungry and clothe naked Democratic politicians, who rely on Government natronage and the serious stranger and the contract their sentiments, opinions, and acts, with the sentiments or in the consideration of the profligacy of our present ruler, to the charge of corruption made against them. And here, again, that I may mete out exact justice to them, I will contrast their sentiments, opinions, and acts, with the sentiments or in the consideration of the profligacy of our present ruler, to the charge of corruption made against them. are army contracts, navy contracts, contracts for the purchase and sale of public property, contracts for carrying the mail, and various other Government contracts, which I have not time to examine now, and which I hope may not generally prove as ruinous to the Government as the sale of Fort Snelling, by which the

Sir. I have no means of telling the exact amount, yet it is evident that millions of dol lars are squandered annually, by retaining it the public service custom-house officers, diplo matic and other agents and employes, whose services are not needed. In 1857, the whole amount of revenue collected at the custom house in Wilmington, Delaware, was \$2,004 eight custom-house officers were employed to collect it, at a cost to the Government \$15.848-loss to the Government of \$13,344, over and above the entire revenue collected At the custom-house in Annapolis, Maryland, the same year, there was collected \$374; four officers were employed in its collection, at a cost of \$983—loss to the Government of \$609. At Ocracoke, North Carolina, there was collect ed, same year, \$82; seven men were employed in its collection, at a cost to the Government of \$2,301-loss to the Government, beyond the revenue collected, \$2,219. At Port Oxford Oregon, same year, there was collected \$5 two men were employed in its collection, at a cost of \$2,703-loss to the Government, \$2,698 At Monterey, California, there was collected. same year, \$45; three men were employed in its collection, at a cost of \$7,050—loss to the Government, \$7,005.

Government was swindled out of at least

\$300,000, by the faithlessness or frauds of its

own agents.

A Government that creates and continues collection districts, year after year, where there is comparatively no revenue to collect, for the sole purpose of giving sinecures to six or eight men in each district, to reward them for party services, is a Government that a free people will not long sustain. Seven Government offi kept under pay the year round, to collect \$\$2 revenue; three officers to collect \$45; Iwo officers to collect \$5, are curiosities, indeed, in a Government where the people have retained the sovereign power in themselves, and pay the

Government expenses.

But these are no greater curiosities than some of the appropriations made for the erection of buildings in which to collect the revenue. Three million one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars to build a custom-house in New Orleans is decidedly a curiosity. Two million one hundred thousand dollars to build another in Charleston, South Carolina, is a curiosity worth looking at, by a people who furnish the money by the sweat of their brows. The great object of a free Government is exemption from such impositions - exemption a taxation to support in idleness and luxury a lazy, privileged class, to poison and corrupt the social system, to riot on the industry of others, and glory in the degradation of aristocratic dissipation. There are many other colwith officers, where the whole revenue collected is not equal to the salaries of the officers appointed to collect it; but I have not time to refer to them now in detail.

I have in my mind several smaller leakages which help to deplete the Treasury, such as the shape of perquisites, in addition to his constitu-tional salary of \$25,000, and in violation of the Constitution ; such as the new corps of commis sioners of customs, recently appointed, with a their several States once a year, and receive their salaries of \$3,000 each; such as the dis bursing agent at New Orleans, appointed t disburse the money appropriated to custom-house at that place, at a salary of \$6,000 a year, when there is a superintendent under pay at ten dollars a day, who can disburse the money just as well as not, with no additiona cost to the Government; such as keeping fou times as many naval officers under pay, from year to year, as can be employed in the naval service, rusting out in perfect idleness upon the

But, waiving these smaller matters, I desire sir, to call your attention, and the attention of the country, to a stupendous fraud upon the Treasury and upon the people, in the form of appropriations made for miscellaneous purposes
Now, a small appropriation is wanted annual for such purposes, and only a small appropria-tion. In 1800, the appropriations for miscella-neous purposes amounted to \$193,636; in 1810, \$315,783; in 1850, \$1,363,297. In 1857, appropriations for miscellaneous purposes were made to the enormous amount of \$18,946,189, and increased a trifle in 1858. Thus we see that this Government now expends annually for mere miscellaneous purposes, ten times as much as the whole expenditures of the Govern-ment during the first years of Washington's Administration; and \$6,000,000 more than the entire expenditures of the Government in 1830. Where does this \$18,000,000 -- nay, nimost \$19,000,000 -- appropriated annually for miscellaneous purposes, go? Sir, I desire to know what has become of the \$37,000,000 appropriated the two past years for miscellaneous purposes? I must know, before I will vote for single appropriation containing such items. As a man, I protest against such abominations. As a representative of the people, I protest against them. I will not submit to them in si-

Appropriations are specifically made for every item of expense worth naming. The ap propriations for miscellaneous purposes are designed to cover very trifling outlays, that are too small to be named. Sir, I repeat, what be comes of this vast amount of money, thus ap-propriated annually? It is all used up. The Government officers take it sill out of the Treasury. Sir, it is a part of the Democratic secret service fund; one of the main pillars on which the Democratic party now stands; the cohesive power which keeps it from breaking into frag ments. With its present sing nurepented of and unforgiven, the Democratic party could not survive a single election, in any part of the were barred against its felonious fingers. But bar them you cannot, so long as the people, by their votes, keep the present rulers in power for they have the control of every branch of the Government, and they have learned how to open the Treasury with false keys, yet under the color of law. When Buchapan was inaugu rated, less than two years ago, there was a su plus in the Treasury of \$24,000,000. All that is gone; all the revenue of the country, amount ing to \$50,000,000 annually, is gone; the Go rument has incurred a debt of \$40,000,000 and now it is crying for more, more. A bill i now before us, asking for authority to add \$20,000,000 more to our national debt. The National Treasury has become a perfect sieve Money to any amount may flow in, but it es capes instantly. It has a waste-way at every point, a leech at every pore. These leeches suck from every farmer and mechanic in the country, in the shape of duties on articles of daily consumption, from fifteen to twenty dol-lars annually, which is more than the whole amount of their town, county, and State tax. Sir, I am for choking off these leeches, great and small; for barring out of the Treasury the thieves who rob it by fraudulent contracts; for setting adrift the pensioners of party, who deplete it by the receipt of salaries without service, and who forage on the public money, and corrupt the public morals. Such is my remedy for an exhausted Treasury. We want no more revenue. We have enough now. We want no in crease of the tariff. The tariff is high enough now. What we want is, reform in the Govern-

sust be checken, gared—the country ruined.

Sir, I desire now to ask you, and to ask the people of this country, if the charge of profligation is not made out against our present rulers? I desire to ask if it is not apparent that this Government might be administered as cheaply now, in proportion to its population, as it was during General Jackson's Administration?—I desire to ask if \$60,000,000 of the public money desire to ask if \$60,000,000 of the public money desire to ask if \$60,000,000 of the public money the manufacturer; it deprives them of occupation; it deprives them of bread; them of occupation; it deprives them of bread; them of occupation; it deprives them of bread;

this Union, does not have to contribute from fifteen to twenty dollars annually, towards the money thus squandered? And I desire to ask the people how long they mean to submit to such rule? How long they mean to give their

I need not do, to make good the charge of cor ruption; for the fact that profligacy is croved, to the fullest extent, is sufficient evidence of corruption. Profligacy, in the administration of public affairs, is corruption. But I will pro ceed to contrast the opinions and acts of the

old with the present rulers.

Washington, the father of his country, and the first President, regarded Slavery as an evil, and expressed a hope that "it would soon be abolished in the States."

Buchanan, the present President, during the last session of Congress, used the whole power and patronage of his official position o give Slavery the pre-eminence over Freedo i. By his favorite Lecompton bill, Kansas was urged to step into the Union with Slavery, but denied admission without Slavery; thus discriminating n favor of Slavery, and against Freedom.

The Declaration of Independence enunciates the precious truths that "all men are created equal, and endowed with certain inal nabl rights, among which are life, liberty, of the pursuit of happiness." The majority the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States have recently decided that "negroes have no rights that white men are bound to respect

In 1787, the old Confederation passed an ordinance excluding Slavery forever from the Northwestern Territories, because of its blighting nce upon the energies of our new coun try. In 1858, the Democratic party in Congress, backed by the Executive head of the nation, labored six long months in the inglicious attempt to plant and perpetuate the cursed sys-

tem on the virgin soil of Kansas.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Prigg vs. the State of Pennsylvania, "The state of Slavery is deemed to be a mere municipal regulation, funded upon, and limited by, local law."

Chief Justice Marshall, in delivering the opinof the Supreme Court, in 1810, in the case of Sere vs. Pitot, said: "The power of governing and legislating for

a Territory is the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire and hold territory. Could this position be contested? The Constitution declares that Congress shall have power to regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. Ac-cordingly, we find Congress possessing and exercising the absolute and undisputed po ser of governing and legislating for the Territory In 1828, the same court held, in the case of

The right to govern may be the inevit sle consquence of the right to acquire territy. Whichever may be the source whence this power may be derived, the possession of it is nonestioned."

The same court, having lost its conscience

Canter vs. the American Insurance Company

and forgotten its former decisions, or become the tool of Slavery propagandists, has reversed Slavery exists in all of the Territories Union under the Federal Constitution, that Congress has no right to legislate it In 1847, President Buchanan wrote a E er the Democracy of Berks county, Pen A

vania, asserting the power of Congress over

Territories. I read from it:

"After Louisiana was acquired from Frace and when the State of Missouri was about to question arose, and, in its progress, threa in ed the dissolution of the Union. This is settled by the men of the last generation base spirit of mutual concession. Under the ouri Compromise, Slavery was forever intohibited north of 36° 30'. Congress, in in my opinion, the harmony of the States, and even the security of the Union itself, requires that the line of the Missouri Comprom should be extended to any new territory whwe may acquire from Mexico. Such has be my individual opinion, openly and freely pressed, ever since the commencement of present unfortunate agitation; and, of places in the world, I prefer to put them record before the incorruptible Democracy old Berks. I therefore beg leave to offer ye the following sentiment: The Missouri Copromise-its adoption, in 1820, saved 0 nion from threatened convulsion; its exter sion, in 1848, to any new territory which wi may acquire, will secure the like happy re-

In this letter, Buchanan, before he becan merged in the Cincinnati platform, and who spoke as a man, from the promptings of soul, iterated and reiterated the and the necessity of Congress' excluding Slave, from the Territories north of the compromis line. Now, speaking from the belly of the Cir.

cinnati platform, he asserts that—
"Slavery exists in Kansas as fully as in
Georgia or South Carolina;" "Slavery exists in Kansas under the Constitution of the Univ ted States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it small ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery." What Buchanan saw, as clear as samplight

when he was a man, is now a perfect myslery. Human rights, things obviously necessary to the peace of the Union, truths which nobods

the African slave trade piracy; affixed the death penalty for its violation; and all sections of the country admitted it to be eminently just and proper. This session of Congress, forty-two lion which provides thatmembers of the House voted against a reso "No free negro or mulatto, not residing in lution, indicating that they were in favor of the State at the time of the adoption of this

In 1820, Congress, by the passage of the Missouri Compromise act, inhibited Slavers north of 36° 30', thereby proclaiming to the country and to the world, that, in their opinion. Slavery was an evil.
In 1854, Congress repealed that most merico

Judge Summers, of Virginia, said, in a speech

"A slave population produces the most per nicious effects upon the manners, habits, and character, of those among whom it exists.

Mr. GARTRELL, of Georgia, in a speech de-

ivered on this floor, last session, said;
"I repeat, therefore, when I am asked if any statesman can maintain that the right of property ic African slaves is as sacred as any oth er right of property, I reply yes! a thousand times yes! It is consegrated by reason; it is consecrated by our experience, because it has been the foundation of a highly-refined culture, of the richest and most potent industry of a powerful empire, and a rational, a stable, and noble freedom for the white race in our Southern States."

John Randolph, on the floor of Congress. when speaking of Slavery, said : "Where are the trophies of this infernal traffic-the handcuff, the manacles, the blood-stained cowhide? What man is worse received in society for being a hard master?

nies the hand of sister or daughter to such On the same floor of Congress, William SMITH, of Virginia, has recently said:
"I believe that the institution of Slavery a noble one; that it is necessary for the good,

the well-being, of the negro race. Looking to history, I go further, and say, in the presence of this assembly, and under the imposing circumstances surrounding me, that I believe it nact similar laws, these new-born infants would st left with no resting-place on earth, no refuge but in death, and no grave even in

must be checked, or the people will be beg- Democratic party, and now a member of this

indolence, its power into imbecility, its efficiency into weakness. Sir, being thus injurious, have we not a right to demand its extermination? Shall society suffer, that the slaveholder may continue to gather his crop of human flesh? What is his mere pecuniary claim, compared with the great interests of the common weal? Must the country languish, droop, die, that the slaveholder may flourish? Shall all interests be subservient to one—all rights subordinate to those of the slaveholder? Has not the mechanic, have not the middle classes, their rights-rights incompatible with the existence of Slavery?"

sentiments pervaded the hearts of our rulers now. Would to God that Mr. FAULKNER dared of our rulers. I will quote from Senator HAM-

the Capitol last session : "In all social systems there must be a class myself, and a curse to the world! to do the menial duties, to perform the drudg-ery of life. That is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect, and but little skill. Its or the other, except on this mud-sill."

Here is a full and perfect denial, by one of

of man for self-government. The great mass of the people must forever remain "mud-sills" for society to rest upon. Progress, refinement, civilization, all depend on a social system which divides the people into two distinct classes, "mud-sills" and gentlemen. What a commentary this fair earth, and breathe the pure air of on the degeneracy of our rulers! on our free institutions! What an insult to the telligent masses of our American citizens! Jefferson denounced the whole commerce beween master and slave as a continual exercise ty as are embodied in the Oregon Constitution. of the most unremitting despotism on the one

we have removed their only firm basis—a conviction, in the minds of the people, that these liberties are the gift of God; that they are not wickedness never surpassed by the rulers of any violated but by his wrath? Indeed, I tremble people, in the annals of the world. for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever.

What, then, must be the feelings of men of Jefferson's type at the present time, when the great Democratic party, holding the Government of the country in its hands and political degradation. But I thank Him who made the black man as well as the white, who directs the destinies of men and the violation of female purity—they will have reached the lowest depths of moral and political degradation. But I thank Him who made the black man as well as the white, who the Government, asserts and maintains that Slavery is a heavenly blessing; "that the right of property in slaves is before and higher than any constitutional sanction, and as inviolable as the right of the owner of any property what

What a contrast between the sentiments, opinions, and acts, of the early and the present ru apart. The former recognise the great principles of human rights and human equality ten, by God himself, in the constitution of every man. The latter deny the existence of any such men are so great, that one class " has no rights

whatever that another class is bound to respect."
From the birth of our Republic, and even before its birth, when the States were separate colonies, down to 1854, Slavery, South and North, was regarded by all men as a great moral, social, and political evil. Then, all at once, the South became pregnant with, and quickly gave birth to, a new idea. Slavery was suddenly transformed from an evil to a "heavenly bless ing;" an institution ordained by God himself, for the good of the black man as well as the white. Congress took the new idea to its bosom; gave it perfect freedom of expansion by the abrogation of all restrictions to its spread; the Supreme Court adopted it, reversed its former decisions against it, nursed it, and clothed it with the gorgeous robes of its judicial ermine; the President embraced it, fondled it in his lap, made it his pet child, and, before it was two years old, baptized it in the blood of free Kan-sas. But no adoption, no dress, no baptism, can ever make it anything than the chief curse of he nation; the abhorrence of men and of angels; the abhorrence of nature and of God; the abhorrence of all intelligences throughout the universe, except the invisible demons of wrath.

I might multiply the comparisons indefinitely, ending to show the moral and political degen eracy of the rulers of our country; but I will close by comparing the Constitution of the Uni-ted States with the Constitution of Oregon. The former was sanctioned by the great and good men of the Republic, who placed their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, on the been sanctioned by the men now in authority, who have turned this Goverement into a great work-shop, in which to forge chains and man-acles for down-trodden humanity; and who deny, not only liberty, but life even, to a whole race of their fellow-men. A man now, who loves Liberty, and believes in a righteous retribution, may well exclaim, " I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that His

justice cannut sleep forever."

The Constitution of the United States declar ever doubted before, when viewed through the that it was adopted "to establish justice, and dark lens of the Cincinnati platform, are wholly secure the blessings of liberty; " "that no man obscured from his vision, or seen only to be personal before the blessings of liberty; " "that no man obscured from his vision, or seen only to be personal before the blessings of liberty; " that no man obscured from his vision, or seen only to be personal before the blessings of liberty; " that no man obscured from his vision, or seen only to be personal before the blessings of liberty; " that no man obscured from his vision, or seen only to be personal before the blessings of liberty; " that no man obscured from his vision, or seen only to be personal before the blessings of liberty; " that no man obscured from his vision, or seen only to be personal before the blessings of liberty; " that no man obscured from his vision, or seen only to be personal before the blessings of liberty; " that no man obscured from his vision, or seen only to be personal before the blessings of liberty; " that no man obscured from his vision, or seen only to be personal before the blessings of liberty; " that no man obscured from his vision, or seen only to be personal before the blessings of liberty; " that no man obscured from his vision, or seen only to be personal before the blessings of liberty; " that no man obscured from his vision is the blessing of liberty in the bl In 1820, Congress passed an act declaring of each State shall be entitled to all the privi eges and immunities of citizens in the several

Constitution, chall ever come, reside, or be, within this State, or hold any real estate, or make any contract, or maintain any suit there-in; and the Legislative Assembly shall pro-vide by penal laws for the removal, by public officers, of all such free negroes and mulaitoes, and for their effectual exclusion from the State, and for the punishment of persons who shall bring them into the State, or employ or

It will be seen at a glance that this provision f the Oregon Constitution is, in several partic-lars, represent to the Constitution of the Inited States; repugnant, inasmuch as it denies full right to "nustice," through the course of law, to a pertain class of individuals, leaving their persons and their property at the mercy of any abandoned scoundred who may choose to violate them; repugnant to the Constitution, inastuch as the colored citizens of the free states re not permitted to enjoy the same "privileges nd immunities" which are allowed to the citiens of Oregon; but, if they go to Oregon on usiness, or are driven into an Oregon port by tress of weather, are to be seried as criminals, seated as criminals, robbed, mained, and willed, if any ruffian pleases to kill them, with the oredress whatever—the doors of justice being completely barred against them; repugnant to be Constitution masmuch as it sames the right be live, reside, or be, in the land of one's birth ubjecting the tender infants of negroes and rulattoes, born in the State after the adoption d' the Constitution, to be torn from their moth-as' arms, (for no crime of their own, or their nows where; for if the rest of the world should as barbarous and inhuman as Oregon, and

pose of receiving the congratulations of the President; and, sir, they received them (with shame be it said) from a window in the Presidential mansion of a free people.

For them there is no excuse. Better be a dog, under the control of the imps of darkness,

than under the control of men who delight to triumph in such monstrous inhumanity. To refuse to strike out such a provision—to rejoice over its adoption because it deprives free colored people of all rights, simply because they are colored, is strange indeed. Why triumph over a poor, weak, and harmless people, merely because they are black? Why abuse them for no fault of theirs? Did not the same God make bether the same God was been as a colored to the same God make bether and the same God make bether both you and them? Did not the same God that gave you your color give them their color also? Go, then, if you do not like their color, and blame God, not them. Say to Him, "Your Noble sentiments these, and nobly spoken!

All honor to the head and the heart of Mr.

FAULKNER, in 1832. Would to God that such ing for the oppressed? Should such ever be now. Would to God that Mr. FAULKNER dared utter them on this floor, in 1859! But to show the earth! Should every fibre of my heart cease the deplorable and almost infinite declension to vibrate with sympathy for the afflicted and down-trodden, of whatever race or color, I pray MOND's speech, delivered in the other wing of that my heart may cease to beat altogether Life, in such a condition, would be a curse to

I repeat, for the Democracy there is no ex requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class which leads progress, civilization they concluded to vote for it, for the purpose of mud-sills of society and of political government; and you might as well attempt to build relieving the people of Oregon from Federal control and Federal corruption; hoping that, when so relieved, they might expunge the hatea house in the air as to build either the one | ful section from their Constitution. But, sir, l think the excuse hardly sufficient to justify the Here is a full and perfect denial, by one of he chief rulers of our Republic, of the capacity come of it. As to myself, I may do many things that I ought not; I may leave many things un-done that I ought to do; but, whilst the blood heaven, which are His free gifts to all men without distinction of condition, race, or color, I will never sanction, or seem to sanction, by my vote, such monstrous injustice and barbar You may go back to the earliest monuments of hand, and degrading submission on the other; the human race, you may delve into the and, in his Notes on Virginia, he emphatically archives of the darkest days of antiquity, you may search the journals of barbarians and pi With what execration should the statesman rates, and bring to light their blackest records be loaded, who, permitting one-half of the citi- of infamy, and you will find nothing in them zens thus to trample on the rights of the other, transforms those into despots, and these into section of the Oregon Constitution. To punish transforms those into despots, and these into enemies; destroys the morals of the one part, innocent men by law; to shut the courts of jusand the amor patrice of the other? Can the tice against them; to deprive them of the right liberties of a nation be thought secure, when | to nurture their children, by penal enactments

When the stronger and more intelligent race in this country shall deny all rights to the Jefferson looked upon statesmen, who simply bermitted Slavery to exist, as deserving the exercise for protection against robbery, murder, and the violation of female purity—they will weaker race-shut the courts of justice to their he country in its hands, and every branch of cording to His own good pleasure, that He has not permitted the popular heart of this mighty empire to keep pace, in moral and political deion, with the moral and political declension of its rulers.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

It seems that Mr. Hammond, of South Carolatter took ground in favor of the slave trade. We shall not be surprised to hear that Mr. Hammond repents his conservative utterances principles, and assert that the inequalities of at Barnwell, and joins in the demand for more Africans. A correspondent of the Southern Citizen, writing from Augusta, says: "I observed several Savannah gentlemen on

the ground, and, among others, Mr. Charles Lamar, former and present owner of the Wanderer; he was evidently both vastly pleased and somewhat excited by Mr. Stephens's remarks in reference to the slave trade. Later in the day, a splendid dinner was given to Mr. Stephens in the immense hall of the Augusta and Savannah railroad depot. Over two thousand people sat down to the table a great part of whom were ladies. After din-ner was over, Mr. Hammond rose and addressed

the assemblage, merely, however, complimenting Mr. Stephens, and winding up with a toast to the unity of the South, which was well re "Mr. Stephens's course in openly advocating the reopening of the African slave trade has

taken every one here much by surprise. Peo ple had seemed generally to expect that if he mentioned the matter at all, it would be in a condemnatory manner. The address will undoubtedly produce considerable effect in South Georgia; to the extent, perhaps, of changing the sentiment of a majority, hitherto rather hostile to this measure. Stephens's influence is very great throughout the south, and indeed the whole of this State, and whatever he says many people immediately are ready to believe is and st be true and right.

MR. DOUGLAS IN THE SOUTH.

The Huntsville Democrat, speaking of the Douglas-Dorr letter, says:

"We give place to the arrogant pronuncia tiento of the 'Little Giant,' putting himself in osition for the Charleston nomination. Verily, he doth bestride this narrow world like a Co lussus.' His autocratic tone would well become a ukase of the Czar of all the Russias, addressed o his serfs, rather than an American Republican's address to his peers, the sovereign people. We know nothing more absurd and insulting to the intelligence and spirit of independence of the Democratic party, unless it be his Autocracy's doctrine of 'squatter sovereignty.'

The Southern Citizen comments as follows "We respectfully dissent from the Democrat We honor Judge Douglas for that he has a mind and will of his own, and dares to stand upon his own feat. He gives fair warning that, we want him to govern the country, he canif we want him to govern the country, he can-not think of accepting the trust, save on the clear and plain basis, that one particular spe-cies of property is to be deprived of all protec-tion against robbers. Very well; it is for us to determine whether we can afford to secure to the country so inestimable an advantage as the Presidency of Mr. Douglas at so heavy an

expense." The Mississippian says: "We have time and again quoted from rights is everywhere abandoning the doctrine of Congressional prohibition of Slavery, for the Douglas dogma of unfriendly Territorial legis-

Boughas dogina of unfriendly ferritorial legis-lation, or a justicer sovereignty.

"Particular reference has been made to the platforms adopted by the Black Republicans of Maine and Pennsylvania, respectively.

"These platforms clearly indicate the current of Anti-Slavery sentiment. It tends unmis-takably towards the Douglas dogma, as a more speedy and effective mode of depriving the South of her right to an equal enjoyment of the

Territories, and of preventing the admission of new slave States, than the Wilmot Proviso. new slave States, that the wilmot Proviso.

"All the Democratic party has to do, therefore, to put an end to nost-lities between the two sections—to arrest the war between Black Republican fanaticism and Southern Rights-ism, and to establish an era of good feeling beism, and to establish an era of good feeling be-tween Jeff. Davis & Co. on the one hand, and Seward & Co. on the other—is to agree to the conditions upon which Douglas kindly consents to accept a Presidential nomination. Let the party endorse squatter sovereignty, and the mil-lennium will at once dawn upon a distracted country. The contending hosts standing upon the same platform, they will smoke the pipe of peace, and fire-eater and fanatic will for once repose in a cordial embrace."

nutmeg venders may be transported into a Territory by an Abolition Emigrant Aid Society, and there enact laws that will prevent a Southerner from going into the Territory with his slaves, or drive him out of the Territory if he goes there with his clause. This is if he goes there with his slaves. This is the squatter-sovereignty doctrine of Douglas and his followers. It is the great question that he has put to the country, and we the legislation he proposes thus to inaugurate into the Territories is interference with Slavery. It is against this interference that the question of protection is raised, and the great question is, therefore, interference or PROTEC-

SOUTHERN OPPOSITION.

The Southern Opposition are playing havoc with the Black Democracy by the excess of their zeal in behalf of Slavery and the slave trade. A correspondent of the Southern Citizen writes as follows from Alabama :

"Wilcox Co., Ala., July 1, 1859.—In almost every portion of the State, there are three parties in the field-Democrats, Southern Rights men, and Opposition. The Opposition and the Southern Rights parties are identical in feeling. Their ruling principle is an intense desire to defeat the Democracy. It is amusing to witness how cunningly they adopt names to sint their purposes. In Democratic sections of the State the ngs are in a majority, they are the 'Opposition party.' But it only requires an examination of the material of which these parties are composed, to satisfy any one that it is the 'same old coon.' We find a few sound Southern Rights men among them, 'Rari apparent nantes in gurgite vasto,' but they are pletely swallowed up in the crowd of old Union Whigs, Know-Nothings, Blue Lights, 'et id omnegenus.' These men, who opposed us in 1851, who were Know-Nothings, and professed the docrine, in 1855 and 1857, that the 'Union is the paramount political good,' are now the self-ap-pointed guardians of the honor and interests of the South. Well may we doubt their safety in n such hands, and ask for some more certain idence of the sincerity of their profess

than high-sounding words. * * *

"The most exciting contest in the State is in the 3d district. Thomas J. Judge, the Whig, American, Southern Rights, Opposion' candidate, is one of the eleventh-hour con verts, who have been believing, until now, that the 'Union is the paramount political good.' How it must have astonished him to wake up and find himself a Southern Rights man! But he cannot succeed. Daniel Clopton, one of our ablest men, and who is truly a man above re proach, and one who has been a States Rights Democrat from his earliest youth, is not easily

This Mr. Judge, in a late letter, says: "The repeal I advocate is uncondition The general ground on which I place the propriety of repeal is, that the abolition States 'can rightly have no voice,' either through an act of Congress or otherwise, in determining whether the sovereign State of Alabama shall admit any more slaves to be brought into, or held, or sold, within her limits; and that Alabama, like each of the other States, has the sole right to decide this question for herself, unfettered and untrammelled by the judgment of abolition States or acts of Congress, which, in effect, deny the plain and important right of a slaveholding State to determine for itself whether it will have, within its own limits, a greater or less number of slaves.

"In contending for this plain and important right of each slaveholding State, I must not severe. It is lucky that with your sensitiveness Stephens at Augusta, Georgia, in which the ducing more African slaves into Alabama. What I contend for is, that Alabama should self whether she will admit any more African slaves within her own limits.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS

The Huntsville Democrat says "And can it be possible that any considera-

ble portion of the Southern people will listen to timid suggestions of those time-servers who raise the croaking cry, 'Oh! keep quiet, you will disturb the harmony of the Democratic party. You will drive off Douglas and his friends, and inevitably defeat the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860?' Or will they be deterred from the assertion of their absolute, inalienable, constitutional rights, by the craven cry of the submissionists, 'There is no use for the South to insist on her rights; Congress will not grant them; and if he insists on the intervention of Congress for the protec tion of slave property, Congress will intervene for its destruction, and the South cannot help perself.' If we cannot help ourselves to our rights in the Union, it is high time we were elping ourselves out of the Union."

The Savannah News has the following: "No Dodging !- Judge Douglas, the most prominent Democratic candidate for the Presi-dency, having announced the purpose of him-self and friends to go into the Charleston Convention with the design of organizing only a Squatter Sovereignty Free Soil party, and it being evident that he and his friends have the power to effect their object, the question of first importance is, will any Southern Democrat go into that Convention? Let the question be propounded to every candidate for office in the South, and let no one be allowed to

The Columbus Enquirer seems to expect little good of the Charleston Convention; believing that it is pregnant with nothing but comromise, and will bring forth only humbug:

"It behooves the people of the South to look into this matter. The politicians will think only of party, first, last, and all the time; and if they are allowed to drive the car, it will be driven straight under Douglas's dead-fall at Charleston. Let no candidate for office equivocate on this question. There is no difference between meeting Seward and Greeley at Pittsburgh or St. Louis, and Douglas and Forney Charleston; and those who preach against the one coalition, should be held to a practical have forgotten which, was neatly victimized the divorce from the other."

PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRACY.

The Chairman of the Pennsylvania Administration Democracy has issued an Address, from which we make the following extracts. It will be seen that he takes strong grounds in favor of Mr. Wise's hobby of protecting Slavery in the Territories. This Chairman of the Buchanan Democracy in Pennsylvania is no other than Mr. Robert Tyler, son of Ex-Presi-Northern Anti-Slavery journals, and from the records of Anti-Slavery Conventions, to show to the people of the South that the organization which is enlisted in the crusade against their be remembered that Governor Wise was the Philadelphia, and has become a shining light in the ranks of the Black Democracy. It will manths after opening, it was found necessary, from the crowds that attended, to add two leader of his father's Corporal's Guard; and it is not improbable that this Pennsylvania document was prepared in Richmond. The Address states:

"We cannot, therefore, subscribe to the ille "We cannot, therefore, subscribe to the illegitimate assumptions of Squatter Sovereignty. We are clearly of opinion that a Territory of the United States can, in no respect whatever, be regarded as either a foreign or sovereign State. Nor can it enjoy, by possibility, any political capacity independent of, or inconsistent with, the Government of the Union established by the States, by whose agency they, the State through an expenditure of their treasure, and it may be their block, have acquired the very territory in question, as so much public domain, or 'common property.' Where, let us ask, resides the right of eminent domain over a Territory of the United States? Is it not admitted by all to be with the Federal Government? Where shall we look for the right and power ascertain and fix all Territorial boundarie Is it not to the Federal Government? Who dispose of all lands embraced in the Territory? The answer is, in the Federal Government. Where in the Government of a Territory is lodged the Executive authority? It is lodged

consummate barbarity than is condensed and incorporated into the negro clause of the Oregon Constitution. Yet the Democratic members of our American Congress, in the nine-teenth century, at noonday, with the gaze of the civilized world upon them, refuse to permit it to be stricken out; and, after they had passed the bill, proceeded to the White House, keeping step to the music of Hail Columbia, for the purpose of receiving the congratulations of the President; and, sir, they received them (with the pretensions of Squatter or Territorial Legislative Sovereignty, or Popular Sovereignty, when used as a convertible term with these, as being alike untenable in fact and preposterous

> The Address goes on to say: "We are opposed, however, to the introduction of any provision particularly protecting slave or any other kind of property, into an act organizing a Territorial Government. But if a Territory attempt nullification, or rebellion, in the shape of resistance to acts of Congress, o to judicial decisions in their proper logical and legal consequences, or to any other legitimate acts done in and by virtue of the constitutional authority of the United States over the same, then the Federal Government should at once interpose and put it down." * * *

"This resolution distinctly represents the marked difference between the revolutionary efforts of the first squatters in a new Territory to abolish Negro Slavery, or to prevent the in troduction of slave property into the Territory by the incompetent agency of a Territorial Legislature, and the constitutional and quiet exercise of the rights of sovereignty by the people of a Territory, in the formation of a State Constitution with or without domestic Slavery, as they may determine. In the mean time, the citizens of each and every State, being in all respects equal with each other under the Constitution, take their various kinds of prophe State they call themselves 'Southern Rights nen,' and where the Whigs and Know-Nothare all equally protected by the Constitution of the United States and the Dred Scott decision. We thus stand on the sure foundation of the Constitution and the Law, which sternly and justly deny the arbitrary power of one set of settlers to confiscate the property of another

> A correspondent of the Galveston News, says the New Orleans Crescent, writing from Artesian Springs, Mississippi, near which place there are sixteen Africans of one of the late

importations, argues thus:
"There are men in the South who buy Virginia slaves every year, and yet brand as a pilex loci make it moral or immoral, right or wrong? If so, the laws of Virginia and Africa are the same; both recognise the right to hold a slave and to sell him. A master, then, in Virginia, has no more right to sell me a slave than the African owner. If he has the right, the Virginia owner has it as well; and, vice versa, if the Virginia owner has the right to sell me a slave, so has the African owner. Now, we recognise the right to buy a slave from Virginiawhy not from Africa? Where is the piracy If it's piracy there, it is piracy here."

AMERICAN INTEREST IN THE EUROPEAN WAR. An intelligent and educated German, says the Chicago Press and Tribune, who knows both Germany and America well, said to us on Sat-

"You Americans are the most ferociously warlike people that I have ever known. Look at your public journals; they contain but little else than intelligence from the scene of strife. In your social circles and in your places of business, in the intervals of trade, 'The War' is the subject of conversation of all. You have, with your multitudes of maps and minute descriptions, mastered the geography of all Italy, and you talk of Palestro, Montebello, Varese, Magenta, and new of Solferino, with as much glibness as the French or even the Italians themselves. The news of 'another great battle' throws you into spasms of delight; but you spend your nights regretting that the loss of life when only 10 000 and life when only 10 00 spend your nights regretting that the loss of life, when only 10,000 are slain, was not more severe. It is lucky that with your sensitiveness the field.

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LEONARD SCOTT & CO., you would, if in the place of England or Prus-

We find the following, says the Mississippian, in an exchange paper, credited to some "Sentinel" or other, and we do not know whether it is a new paragraph or an old one; but it is a

"Low Down South Carolina Negroes. A gang of twelve outlandish negroes were in town yesterday, said to be from the 'rice swamps of South Carolina,' destined for the plantation of a gentleman of one of the upper counties. They were very intelligent, and looked slick, black, and fat, but, like all the negroes from that region of country, did not understand much English. We learn that there are several hundred such near Savannah, soon to be put in the cotton fields of Alabama, and can be bought mighty cheap.'

PROGRESS OF AMERICA.—The results of the war of Independence are so important, that history presents nothing at all like them. Eightythree years ago, the whole American colonies "It should be in every family in the land." - Pennsylvanida.
"It is a beautiful tribute to the lamented Tyng, the autior of the charge, 'Stand up for Jesus,' and will be useful in rousing thousands to inuitate his bright example."
New York Observer.
"May their presentation in this form assist in extending his dying charge, and fixing upon many minds the injunction, 'Stand up for Jesus'." - Christian Observer.
"A graceful little volume, and very prettily got up. Each verse of the poem founded on the dying words of the late Rev. Dudley A. Tyng, is here illustrated with an had a population of about 2,500,000. In 1850, the population of the United States was over 23,000,000, and at the next census of 1860 the United States and Great Britain will probably be numerically the same—say a little less than 35,000,000 each. In everything else, the American advance has been equally great-in commerce, art, agriculture, science, literature, and all other things which contribute to build up the greatness of a nation.

Burks, for many years a member of the Hillsboro' (Miss.) bar, underwent a preliminary examination yesterday before his honor the Mayor, on a charge preferred against him by a citizen of Scott county, Miss., of kidnapping—the parties being, as the only witness in the case testified, of the Indian race.

The case excited a great deat of interest, and

the court room was thronged with a crowd of anxious spectators pending the examination. The accused was personated by Gov. Foote and Col. T. S. Martin, who ably and eloquently plead the cause of their client in speeches of great force and ability.

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Christian Chronicle.

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Great pains have been taken to prepare in all respects a handsome and useful book. Cash orders supplied as received. Address.

T. H. STOCKTON,

616

1,400 Chestnut st., S. W. cor Broad, Phila. The prosecution was energetically and effi-ciently conducted by C. L. Buck, Esq., assisted by Mr. Walker. The accused was held to bail in the sum of six thousand dollars to answer the charge alleged against him at the Warren Circuit Court. - Vicksburg Sun A photographic artist in a Western city, we

other day. A good-looking young man called on him for the purpose of having his picture taken in the finest style, he being about to marry. He regretted that he was not now appropriately dressed, having on a gray suit of clothes, and it being well known that gray was a bad color for a picture. The artist lent the customer his own coat and cravat, took the photograph, retired to his dark closet to fix the impression, and returned to miss the nice young man and his garments, can be had, wholesale and resail, at the Boston Office of the National Era, 12 Tremont street. Price \$1. Sent by mail, free of postage, for the price. Address

PROGRESS OF ROMANISM.-Two years ago, says the Chicago Press, the place where the Church of the Holy Trinity stands, in Chicago, Having been frequently requested by friends to obcided to make this a portion of the business of his office.
Five Dollars will be the charge for procuring a passport,
and One Dollar in addition will be charged for obtaining
the vise of a Foreign Minister. On receipt of the requisite fee, the neces ary papers, accompanied by full directions, will be proppily forwarded by mail.

Attention is called to the subjoined extracts from an
official circular. Office for Patents, wings, and now the parish has just roofed a church which for size and beauty of design is said to have no superior in the Western States; and the Western Banner has no hesitation in saying that in five years time every ward in the city will have its Catholic church. In another part of the same paper, it is claimed that the Catholics are one-third of the entire population.

The taxable property of New York city, as assessed for the present year, reaches the enormous sam of \$551,923,122, of which real estate takes \$378,954,930, and personal, \$158,336,730; non-resident, \$14,631,462. The total increase over last year is \$20,701,182. The first, second, and eighteenth wards, show considerable decrease; the fourth, a slight decline; the twelfth, sixteenth, nineteenth, twenty-first, and twenty-second, have largely increased.

Mr. Wise, the æronaut, has entire confidence in the success of the balloon undertaking, and expresses a determination to make another experimental voyage as soon as the balloon can be repaired. He has no doubt that a yorage. THE TAXABLE PROPERTY OF NEW YORK .-

perimental voyage as soon as the balloon can be repaired. He has no doubt that a voyage can be made by her to Europe in one-fourth the time that is now made by the steamers.

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remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of the emptions and ulcerous sores, through which the symbol strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to this through the natural channels of the body by an sterative medicine. Cleanse out the vinisted blood whe ever you find its impurities bursting through the skin pimples, cruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find is obstructed and ringgish in the veins; cleanse if when you find is obstructed and ringgish in the veins; cleanse if when you find is obstructed and ringgish in the veins; cleanse if when you find is obstructed and ringgish in the veins; cleanse if when you find is obstructed and ringgish in the veins; cleanse if when you find is obstructed and ringgish in the veins; cleanse if when better health, and live longer, for clean sing the blook keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with pabulum of life disordered, there can be no insting healt Sooner or later, something must go wrong, and the gremachinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

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